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Original Poetry.

Written for the Yorkville Enquirer.
THE STAR AND NOTE.
(Written after illness.)
BY A. WOOD DAVENPORT.
"The divine faculty of dreams,"
A creature of his own imagination;
A child of sin, an echo of his heart;
And like a fly on a river's bank,
She floats upon the river of his thoughts.
"A dream is an insight—so glorious that I seem
To be transported to some wondrous dream."
"Oh, the dream were little worth
Could it not sometimes dream."
I did not fear the hand of Death,
And less the stroke of the great
I could resign this anguished breath,
Back to the ocean as a wave;
But onward here there seemed to be
A star that lit my future sky.
"Delusions have a wild as night
Called not a terror to my side,
And less the least moment's light
When life seemed ending as a tide;
Yet ever that some fairy note,
Like passion-music, seemed to float.
A star-ray over that night of pain—
And softest music with the breeze;
Two voices, asking life again,
Could soothe the frantic's feverish brain.
The stars—midnight lit his flame;
The stars—'tis linked with Noë's name.
WISSANO, S. C.

Thrilling Sketches.

THE BROTHER HUNTERS.

At the foot of the Ozark Mountains, where the rocky slopes extend far into the cultivated settlements, and at no great distance from the banks of the Mulberry, which flowed and roared against the sharp ridges of ice with which the extraordinary severe winter threatened to imprison it, two white hunters walked, wrapped in their blankets, along the stream, and seemed to be looking for a place where they could cross to the other side.

They were two powerful looking fellows, as they walked on with their rifles on their shoulders, and the elegantly fringed leggings, the closely-fitting and carefully soled moccasins showed that they had assumed the habits of the woods. And were not of those land luggers who, especially at that day, had begun traversing the western part of the State, in order to find out the most favorably situated districts, and purchase, or at least by claim to them.

"Bill," one of them at last said, as he stopped, "our searching is of no use—you see I am right; the stream is here too wide for us to find a tree lying across it, and I really want to work with my little tomahawk, and felled one of the nearest plane trees, it would not be long enough. Besides a heavy storm is gathering behind us, and I think we should not do wrong were we to make arrangements for passing this night better than the last; it will be bitterly cold."

"It's very annoying, though," Bill answered his brother, crossing, "that we could not reach the ravine over there tonight, for, in the first place, we should find many quarters in one of the numerous caves, and then, besides, I should have liked to look for bears; there are sure to be some there. The water's too cold for us to swim across, and the storm will not be a trifling one; so then to work; here are old trees enough lying about, and bark root can be easily made."

"There are almost too many trees lying about," Tom replied, looking all around him, and those still standing seem rotten and ready to fall I do not much like the thought of camping here, for you know the story father once told us about such a place."

"Nonsense!" Bill said laughingly. "Can we find a better camping-place? The little stream runs along at our feet, there's plenty of wood close and handy, and the young trees will furnish fumes poles, and the bark there is first rate for a roof."

Tom made no further objections; the spot looked no inviting, and they were both soon engaged in raising a rough shelter for that night at least, which could afford them a refuge against the collecting storm. Under such good hands the work was easily accomplished, and the next half hour found both under their quickly erected roof, watching the pieces of meat broiling on the fire.

"It's strange how cold it has suddenly turned," Tom at length broke the silence; only look, the water in the tin pan is frozen quite hard, the wind has chopped round to the northeast; it blows so continually sharp too."

"Let it blow," Bill yawned, as he wrapped himself closely in the folds of his blanket; "I am tired, and want to sleep, Tom. Lay a couple of boughs on the fire before you turn in, and the one first awake to-morrow must rouse the other."

Midnight was past, and the fire had nearly expired, but the two brothers slept firmly, and the icy north wind that howled over the snow-clad hills into the valley, could not disturb their slumber. Heavy masses of clouds had, however, collected together from various quarters; darkly threatening their brooded over the rustling forest, and the stately trees shook and bowed their leafless branches, as if in timid forebodings of the approaching storm. A bright flash of lightning suddenly burst from the black heavens, and a terrific peal of thunder almost instantaneously fell upon the messenger of destruction. One of the terrible winter storms was impending, and the unheeded hurricane howled and tore through the narrow mountain ravines.

"Bill!" cried Tom, springing up in horror—"Bill, get up; we dare not lie down; see how the old trees quiver; and do you hear, there's one of them cracking!"

"Hullo!" Bill replied, as he quickly threw

off his blanket, "has it caught us? Hi! Tom, lay hold of the roof; I'm blessed if the confounded northwester won't take it along with it!"

His fear was not entirely unfounded, for at the same instant such a furious blast burst from the opposite valley that it half uncovered their resting-place in a second, and burning ashes and sparks were carried far away into the gloom of night. A lightning flash again burst forth from the clouds, and the thunder deened the sound of the howling storm. Then it suddenly seemed as if the whole earth were torn from its foundations; far, far away on its came; at first indistinctly with a hollow sound, like the crash of a thousand cannons; then nearer and nearer it roared, spreading wild and terrible overthrow and harrowing desolation around.

"Almighty God, a hurricane!" Tom cried, starting up in terror, for at the same moment the storm reached them. The giant trunks, which had withstood centuries, bowed like thin twigs, and with one blow, that struck terror to the heart of the listeners, the whole forest was mown level with the earth by the hand of the Almighty.

The hurricane raged further and further with frightful velocity; for miles around it overthrew the tall oaks, and hurled them like reeds to the ground, for miles around it mowed off its path with desolation and destruction; but silence, grave-like silence, followed in its track, and rested over the widely-scattered trees not a breath was stirring, and the calmness of death, after this horrid outbreak of the elements, affected the poor heart of a mortal with a more agonizing shudder than it had felt even in the most terrible fury of the storm.

Bill had miraculously escaped, without even the slightest injury; clinging tightly to an immense tree that had previously fallen; another oak that fell across it only served to save him, as it guarded him the other continually falling branches and smaller trees; but now, as soon as the first most pressing danger was passed, he jumped up and cried, filled with horror, to his brother:

"Tom—brother Tom—do answer, Tom—Great God! has such a terrible end fallen to your share?"

"No! it would have been well for him if that had been his lot; he is still lived, and his weak voice, at no great distance, struck the hunter's attentive ear.

"All-merciful Heavens!" the latter cried, when he had quickly leaped over a couple of pine-trees in his hand, stood before a blazing fire.

"All-merciful Heavens!" he repeated in almost maddening agony, and covered his face with his hands, for close to his side lay a corpse, with both his thighs buried beneath an immense oak, which was shattered from top to bottom, lay his Tom, his brother, the playmate of his youth, the darling of his heart.

"It's very cold," the unhappy man whispered, and looked up imploringly to the hunter, who, apparently incapable of any further movement, stood near him at the heavy out of stone—it's very cold, Bill; can you bring me a little fire?"

These words broke the charm which seemed to possess his half-unconscious brother.

"Tom, Tom!" he cried, as he threw himself with groans on the mutilated body of his dear companion.

"You hurt me, Bill; the latter enquired; my arm pains me, and it is so cold."

"Wait, you shall have fire—in a few seconds," Bill now cried, as he sprang hastily up, for there a minute longer, and I'll fetch some ashes, and then help you up—only a moment's patience; and in haste he flew back to the still burning camp fire. Ah! he did not notice the weak, painful smile which stole over the features of the unhappy man, as he begged him to have patience. He hurriedly collected all the ashes and burning wood his arms could hold—the flames scorched his hunting-shirt and hands—he did not notice it, and flew back to his brother's side; plenty of driftwood lay around, in a few moments a bright, cheering fire flared by the side of the tree, under whose giant weight the poor fellow lay buried alive.

Bill now regarded with a shudder the terrible scene, and nudly threw himself on the tree, which a hundred men could not have raised, and tried his utmost strength on an impossibility.

"Bill!" Tom gently begged him, "come here, come—give me your hand—that right. And now, Bill—do you really love me?"

A convulsive grasp of his brother's hand answered this question; speak he could not, for the tears he had suppressed with difficulty, suffocated every sound.

"Will you do me a service?" Tom implored, drawing the unresponsive man closer to him.

"A service?" Bill whispered—"a service?" "What can you ask that I would not do for you if it was in my power?"

"You promise to do it?"

"What is it?" the hunter asked, in terror.

"Take your rifle," Tom begged, "and put an end to my sufferings."

"Tom!" the brother cried, as he sprang up in horror—

"Put an end to my sufferings," the unhappy man entreated. Bill's brother! if you ever loved me, prove it now. Do not let me perish here, slowly and horribly.

"I will save you if it cost my own life," Bill cried. "I will return to you with assistance this very night."

"That is not possible," the poor fellow replied, sorrowfully shaking his head. The next settlement is, by the nearest road, at least fifteen miles from here; but the road you would have to take to go round the rocks and ravines, is twenty; and if you came back, if you brought fifty people with you, what help could they give me? Both my thighs are shattered, and the nearest Doctor lives in Little Rock, hundred miles from here, and whether we succeed know the direction. Bill, will you let me lie here for days, and afterwards see me perish miserably?"

"Ask my own life, and you shall have it

with pleasure; but don't require such a terrible thing from me; it must be possible to save you—I have my tomahawk—I can cut this tree—I can—"

"Can you cure wounds like these?" Tom interrupted him, and pointed with his hand to his thigh. It was a terrible sight, and the brother fell upon his knees, with a groan.

"I cannot murder you," he gently said.

"And do you call that murder?" Oh, Bill! he continued, would you only fancy the pain I am now suffering, you would take compassion—would not let me beg in vain."

"I will give you the rifle—don't make me my brother's murderer," Bill groaned.

"My right arm is also broken; I cannot, even if I would."

"Tom!" the powerful man sobbed, as he threw himself by his brother's side, "what is it you want of me?"

"What did you lately do to Nestor when the deer had torn him so terribly?"

"I shot him."

"He was your favorite dog."

Bill only answered with sobs.

"And you loved him more than me?" Tom now asked, almost reproachfully.

"Oh! why did I not heed your warning when we last night reached this unhappy spot? why did I not avoid the decayed trees that threatened us on all sides? why—"

"Bill!" the unhappy man interrupted him, "do you mean to free me from my torture?"

"I will!" the poor fellow sobbed on his brother's neck. They held one another in cold embrace for a long while, but when Tom tried to unloose his hold, his brother only held him the tighter. Day at length broke in the east, and the sun shone on the chaos of wildly scattered trees around.

"Let us part," Tom whispered, at length.

"He quietly pushed his brother back, and he at length stood up.

"Well, then, be it so! I see you are right—it is impossible to save you. I know, too, that I should have asked the name of you in a similar case, and you would not have refused me. Pray to God for the last time, and pray too for me, that he may forgive me the murder of my brother."

Bill turned away to fetch his rifle, but he returned in a few moments with a firm and certain step. With his gun in his left hand, he swung himself with his right over the scattered trunks, and soon stood again by the side of his brother, who looked affectionately in his face.

"I am ready," the latter said, with a smile, "do not tremble, and God reward you for your goodness—good-by." He offered him his sound hand as he turned his face away.

"Brother!" the tormented hunter cried, in agony, and threw himself again on his breast. "Once again they held each other in a cold embrace; till Tom entered gently, "I am not your brother any longer." With a heavy and the hunter stood on his feet, raised his rifle to his cheek, and lay the next moment unconscious by the side of his brother.

What more have I to tell? Shall I describe how he awoke and plodded on his hands and knees to his brother's camp, so that wolf and panther might not fasten their greedy teeth on the beloved remains—how he trotted away, and wrestled with death for many months in the wild dreams of fever, carefully nursed by his friends? No! enough of this sorrowful tale. His brother's blood-covered face did not long trouble him in his nightly dreams, or cause him to spring in terror from his bed, and try to fly—on an expedition against some plundering Creek, a compassionate bullet put an end to his life, and friends buried him where he fell! But his memory has been still retained in that neighborhood, and when a hunter camps at night, and turns on an inquiring countenance the giant trunks which menacingly surround him, then a gentle prayer parts the lips of even the roughest and wildest of the band, and whispers, "God preserve me from poor Tom's fate."

A THRILLING SKETCH.
The following thrilling adventure is from an English Magazine:

—Father will have done the great chimney to-night, won't he mother?" said little Tom Howard, as he stood waiting for his father's breakfast, which he carried to him at his work every morning.

"He said he hoped all the scaffolding would be down to-night," answered the mother, "and that'll be a fine sight; for I never like the ending of those great chimneys; it's so risky, thy father's to be the last up."

"Eh, then, but I'll go and see him, and help 'em give a shout over 'em," said Tom.

"And then," continued the mother, "if all goes on right, we are to have a frolic to-morrow, and go into the country, and take our dinners, and spend all day in the woods."

"Hurray!" cried Tom, as he ran off to his father's place of work, with a can of oil in one hand, and some bread in the other. His mother stood at the door watching him as he went scurrying whistling down the street, and then she thought of the dear father he was engaged in, and the dangerous work he was engaged in, and then her heart sought its surcease, and she prayed to God to protect and bless her treasures.

Tom, with a light heart, pursued his way to his father, and leaving him his breakfast, went to his own work, which was at some distance. In the evening, on his way home, he went round to see how his father was getting on. James Howard, the father, and a number of other workmen, had been building one of these lofty chimneys, which in our great manufacturing towns, almost supply the place of other architectural beauty.—This chimney was of the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected, and as Tom, shading his eyes from the slanting rays of the setting sun, looked up to the top in search of his father, his heart almost sank within him at the appalling height. The scaffolding was almost down; the men at the bottom were removing the last beams and poles. Tom's father stood alone on the top. He looked all around to see that everything was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answered him with a long, loud cheer, little Tom shouting as boar-

Miscellaneous Reading.

AHASUERUS.
Every one has heard of the Wandering Jew, or the particulars of the legend may not be quite so well known. There are several versions of it. Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, reports one which was current in the last during the thirteenth century. It runs thus:—This year (1229) an Armenian archbishop came to England, to visit the relics of saints and venerable places, even as he had one in other countries. He bore letters of recommendation from our lord the Pope to the bishops and prelates of this kingdom. Having repaired to St. Albans, to offer up prayers at the shrine of the English proto-martyr, he was received with honor by the abbot and the convent. In the course of his sojourn here, he inquired particularly of his hosts concerning the sites and usages of England; and in return related to them many traditions of his own country. He was questioned, among other things, about that famous Joseph who has caused so much talk among us—that Joseph who was present at the Passion of Christ, and who yet exists as a living witness of the Christian faith. He was asked if he had ever seen him, or heard anything of him. An officer of the archbishop's suite—his interpreter, a native of Antioch, who was known to Henry, pointed out one of the lord abbot's servants—speaking in the French language, that his master knew this man perfectly, and that he had seen entertained him at his own table a little time previous to his departure for the West. The Armenian's story as to what passed between Joseph and our Saviour is as follows:—When Jesus was homeward going by the Jews from the praetorium to the place of crucifixion, Caraphias, one of Pontius Pilate's doorkeepers, pushed him sharply behind, saying in a contemptuous voice: "Walk faster, Jesus, why dost thou tarry?" Then answered the Christ with a severe and powerful look: "I walk as I will, and I shall rest ere long, but thou shalt walk until my ending." At the time of the Passion, Caraphias was thirty years of age. Whenever he attains his fiftieth year, he falls into a kind of ecstasy, from which he wakes restored again to youth. He was converted to the Christian faith, and baptised by Ananias, the same who baptised Paul, receiving in baptism the name of Joseph. He resides generally in Armenia. His conversation is pious and edifying. The bishops are his chief associates. He tells but little, and only when his society is sought by high dignitaries of the church, and by holy persons; then he discourses in detail respecting the Passion and resurrection of Christ, &c.

The Western tradition is somewhat different from the above, and it is supposed by some to be more correct, although we know not upon what grounds. This version supposes the Jew to have been a shoemaker at Jerusalem, named Jannas, and that after his baptism he resided in the name of Prudentius. Here is the original legend, as contained in a letter written in 1615, by Christostomus Dulichius, of Anagninis, to one of his friends at Rome, and in the year 1577, M. Pontus van Etiam, a native of the Holy Scriptures, and Bishop of Salzburg, was attending service in a church at Harburg, one Sunday during winter, when he saw, most miserably clad, that old Jew who has wandered through the world ever since the Passion of Christ. He appeared about fifty years old, tall in stature, with long hair hanging over his shoulders. He remained during the sermon, and listened thereto with much devotion. On leaving the church, the doctor entered into conversation with him. The Jew informed him modestly that he was born at Jerusalem, where he exercised the trade of a shoemaker; that his name was Ahasuerus, and that he had been present at the crucifixion of Christ. Ahasuerus he talked of the Apostles. Then he added, that Christ, wishing to rest against the wall of his house, in remembrance of the heavy weight of the cross, he had repaid him rudely, and bade him go. "By way, when our Lord made the reply which is so well known. This Jew was very quiet and discreet in his manner. If he happened to hear any one blaspheme, he exclaimed, with a sigh, and in a deep anguish: "Oh, unhappy man, why dost thou thus abuse the name of God, and of His dear martyrdom? If thou hadst seen, as I did, how heavy and how bitter was the agony of Christ, for thine own sake and for mine, thou wouldst rather suffer the greatest evils, than blaspheme His holy name!" When money was offered to him, he never took more than two shillings, and of that even he gave apart to the poor, declaring that his own wants were ever well supplied by God. He was never known to laugh. Whenever he journeyed, he always spoke the language of the country; thus at this time he expressed himself in very good Saxon. There are many people of quality who have seen this Jew in England, France, Italy, Hungary, Persia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Scotland, and other countries; as also in Germany, at Rostock, Wismar, Danzig, and Königsberg. In the year 1575, two ambassadors of Holstein, and particularly the secretary, Christopher Kraus, met him at Madrid, ever the same in figure, age, manners, and costume. In the year 1599, he was at Vienna, and in 1691 at Luback. Many persons also saw and conversed with him in the year 1615, in Livonia at Craew, and at Moscow.

Such is the legend of "Der Letzte Jude," or the Wandering Jew. Like the story of St. Veronica, it is supposed to have had its origin about the commencement of the fourth century—and it must have profoundly impressed the heart of the people, since it survived the times of Luther and Melancthon, and was even received as an article of belief by the dissenting communities. What, indeed, could affect the imagination more powerfully, than the thought of this lonely man, doved with an immortality of wo, and condemned to wander from clime to clime through countless ages, seeking rest and finding none; and more wretched in the silence of his deep despair than all the thousands of his fellow-men who have lived since the world began, because

As each up as they own.—We have just heard a good' un. Not long ago, a distinguished divine of this city, was walking with a friend past a new church in which another distinguished Divine is the spiritual Sheppard. Said the friend to the D. D., looking up at the spire, (which was very tall and not yet completed), "How much higher is that going to be?"

"Not much," said the D. D. with a sly laugh, "they don't own very far in that direction."

Distinguished divines, liked Dickens' beard, are, after all, but human.

He has passed, "like a shadow, from land to land," with the "pressure of God's infinite upon his finite soul." His memory stretches far back, "down the long generations," embracing every thing of pathos and sublimity in the history of the crucified Christ, whose last reproachful look still haunts his agonised soul. None can ever share in his undying grief, and therefore he must always dwell in a deep solitude of heart and soul, which no human sympathies can soothe. The beautiful, the great, the wise, the good, pass over into the "silent land," but still the Everlasting Jew shall pursue his "pilgrimage of wo," until Time itself shall be no more, and of all earth's count less tribes he only shall be left, in solitary grandeur, to chaunt the death-song of creation.

A fiction so sublime would naturally attract much attention and interest. At first, it passed merely from mouth to mouth; then it became incorporated in unprinted ballads, and in simple village story-books, such as *L'Histoire véritable de Saint Jean, qui depuis l'an 33 jusqu'à l'éternité présente un fait qui n'est plus*; and, lastly, men of genius were fascinated by its mystic grace, and sought therein the subject of drama, and romance, and song. Goethe had the idea of founding an epic or his legend, and in the plan he has left of it in his Memoirs, he tells us that he intended to have depicted the "shoemaker of Jerusalem" with the careless *esprit* humor of old Hans Sachs. In so doing, he would certainly have been obliged to sacrifice much of the peculiar charm which attaches to the history of the Wandering Jew, as the prey of an eternal sorrow.

IT WAS RUM THAT DID IT.
Such was the text from which was preached a most impressive sermon on Friday last in our city, Buffalo, and the text was the sermon, also, and text and sermon were the last words of one of God's erring creatures.

There was no organ with its swelling notes dying away in lengthened aisles to open the services, there were no anthems of joy and praise with which to continue the worship of God, there was no benediction sweetly breaking upon the ear of devout worshippers as they rose from cushioned seats to leave the house of prayer; but the services was imposingly solemn, and it sank deep into the hearts of an awe-stricken assembly.

It was the "Court of Death." There stood justice, stern justice, in the person of the executive of the law, and in his hand the warrant which commanded him to revenge the injury done to the peace and dignity of society; there were men of God devoutly asking offended Heaven to purify the blood-stained soul of the trembling victim, there was the platform, the gallows, the rope, the drop, and, observed of all, there stood the cringing, shivering outcast who was to expiate his crime by yielding up his miserable life as the last lesson he could read to evil-doers. That criminal was the preacher, robed in a flock of white, girt by a black sash, and on his brow the fatal cap. During this dressing for the grave, the distracted man cried out:

"Great God! Oh! my God! what an end I have come to! Merciful God, look down on me! Oh! Lord have mercy on me! It seems as if that did it."

This dying moment did that terrified man proclaim that his murdered wife did not offend him in any thing, that he loved her, and yet under the infernal spell of rum had he intruded his hand in her blood; that hand with which, three short months before, he had pledged her his love and protection.

We have never read of a more harrowing scene than the death of Barry. He shrieked with terror and his cries for mercy were piteous. But he had been guilty of one of the foulest murders on record, and he must die; the safety of society demanded his life. He could not escape his fate, and he stood with the halber about his neck and the hatchet was raised to sever the cord which should launch him with his sins full-blown into eternity, and there looking upon the terrible pain and the dreadful future did he raise his voice and utter the fearful warning against the use of intoxicating drink.

Will the world hear and heed the words of this despairing man? "Oh that I should come to such an end! It was rum that did it." Will those who daily put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains listen to this voice from a murderer's grave? "Tell them to leave liquor alone; it has been the death of me!" Weeping and groaning as the grave opened beneath his feet he screamed, "God help me!" "God forgive me!" "Christ assist me to pass through this struggle!"

This is no fancy picture, but drawn word for word, from the scene in the prison. It was rum that did it!—*Charles H. Board.*

possess a magnifying power. I am content that the piece of money could not be so plainly seen from the top of a tower one hundred and ninety feet in height. We rowed on towards the north side and suddenly we perceived the water, the fish, which were darting hither and thither, the long flexible reeds, and the wide luxuriant grasses on the bottom, all arrayed in the most brilliant prismatic hues. The gentle swell occasioned by the boat gave to the whole an undulating motion. Death like stillness reigned around and a more fairy-scene I never beheld.

So great is the quantity of water here poured forth that it forms a river of itself, large enough to float boats laden with cotton.—The planter who lives here has just transported his cotton to St. Marks. Near the fountain we saw some of the remains of a mastodon which has been taken from it. The triangular bone below the knee measured six inches on each side.

The Indian name for the fountain is beautifully significant. Wakulla means "The Mystery." It is said that the Spanish discoverers plunged into it with an almost frantic joy, supposing that they had discovered the long sought "Fons Javentutis," or "Fountain of Youth," which should rejuvenate them after all their exhausting marches and battles.

WHY DON'T HE DO IT?
When the farmer knows that a gate is better, and, as a time and labor-saving fixture cheaper than a set of bars, and without calling on a carpenter he can himself make one; why don't he do it?

When he has no other fastenings to his gates and barn doors than a stone rolled against them, and in a single evening, after supper, is able to make a better one; why don't he do it?

Or when he sees the boards dropping from his barn and out-buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in piles about his premises, and need only nailing on again; why don't he do it?

Or if he is afraid of the expense of mill- and is always crying up the maxim of Dr. Franklin, to "save pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Dr. Franklin also said that many men are penny wise and pound foolish, and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter; why don't he do it?

If it is a saving of nearly half the manufacture of a farmer's stock by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter; why don't he do it?

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large stumps and stones; why don't he do it?

And when he knows that his pastures would yield nearly double the feed if the bushes were all cut and subbed; why don't he do it?

And if he can add fifty per cent to the production of his clover fields, and even his pastures by the use of gypsum; why don't he do it?

And if a farmer of fifty acres (as he should) have use for a good corn sheller, and one of the many improved, fanning mills, and has not already obtained both; why don't he do it?

And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and to use a stove instead of an open fire place; why don't he do it?

BETTER LAUGH THAN CRY.
So say we. There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all ills that flesh is heir to. The best way is to stand up to the neck, and take the good things and the evil as they come along, without repining, always cheering yourself with that philosophical, "better luck next time."

Is some fortune shy as a weasel? Tell her to go to Jericho, and laugh in her face. The happiest fellow we ever saw, worked hard, slept upon a plank, and hadn't a shilling in his pocket, nor even a cent upon his back.

Do you find disappointment lurking in many a place? Then throw it away, and laugh at your own folly for so long pursuing it.

Does fame elude your grasp? Then laugh at the fools that are so often her favorites. She's of no consequence, and never hurted a piece of bread, or furnished a man a suit of clothes; your heart broken by some maiden fit! Then thank God that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lessens the weight of one's life amazingly.

Take the advice under all circumstances—"laugh dull care away." Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world; it's a very good world, considering the creatures who inhabit it, and is about as full of fun as it can be. You never saw a man cut his throat with a broad grin on his face; it's a grand preventive of suicide. There's philosophy and good sense, too, in laughing—it shows a clear conscience and sincere gratitude for the things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So, it goes for good humor, and we put in for a share while the ball is rolling.

Old Cuffy of Stonington, Conn., a noted preacher in his day; after three or four years of widowhood, determined to marry. He found a maid ready, and inviting a great party, asked Squire Trumbull to tie the knot. That worthy expatiated for an hour on the contract, when the dusky couple dressed up within an inch of their lives, and the sweet purring from their faces in torrents, during the unusual and lengthy address, grew restive; old Cuffy finding no end near, at last roared out, "Massa Trumbull, it 'pears to me you have more to do than perambulate! De company can't wait all night for de good thinging—I neider!"

The ceremony was quickly finished after the outburst—and tradition saith, that more champagne, was uncorked on that occasion than at any wedding in the town before, or since.

The reason why our aristocracy puts its servants in livery is because it fears that the footman or coachman may be mistaken for the master, there is so little difference between them, either in looks, manners or speech!

Take your wife's first advice, not her second.